

of the same kind, and in 1804 English Spelling Book. He also published several religious works. His publication were lucrative, and acquired public favor both in Great Britain and the United States.

In 1809 he finished interesting memoirs of his life, printed since his decease. He lived upwards of 16 years from that period, a martyr to bodily infirmities and diseases, which he bore with the most exemplary fortitude and christian serenity. He expired February 16, 1826, in his 81st year. He had been a highly useful laborer for education and was a man of a very amiable character.



JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN.

Milford, Pa. June 13, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritter, of Cumberland,

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—
"Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

The Locofocos having heaped slander upon slander on the head of Gen. Harrison, all of which have however recoiled upon themselves; are now engaged in propagating another more foolish and ridiculous if possible, than any by which they have heretofore endeavored to divert public opinion from themselves, and tried to sully the fair fame and reputation of General Harrison. Having discharged their battery of lies, and having been detected and exposed in their disgraceful practices, they are now trying to make "political capital" by asserting that the "Hero of the Thames" is under the surveillance of a committee who do not permit him to exercise his own free will, and who refuse to let him answer enquiries addressed to him relative to his views upon certain political topics. We are somewhat surprised that the Locos still persist in this stale charge, after the discomfiture of Felix Grundy, who uttered the same slander at the office-holders convention at Baltimore, and who by the testimony of the Postmaster at Cincinnati, was convicted of having uttered an unfounded and malicious falsehood. But the object of the office holders is, by their repeating these oft refuted charges, to divert the attention of the public from their own misdeeds and from the miserable administration they support. For the benefit of those, who pretend to be so shocked and horrified at the idea of a "Committee," we will refer to a page or two in the history of the "greatest and best." Gen. Jackson (and we presume, our opponents will acknowledge him as authority for any thing) when a candidate, refused to answer interrogatories addressed to him and which were intended to draw his name into the political discussions of that day. He resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, because as he said, he did not wish to have improper motives imputed to him by taking part in any of the questions which were then agitated and likely to come before Congress. It was then thrown up to him as it now is to Gen. Harrison, that he was afraid to answer for fear of committing himself. Gov. Ray of Indiana and the Legislature of that State, in order to bring him out addressed a letter to him, to which he thus replied:

"HERMITAGE, Feb. 28th, 1828.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, endorsing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics. The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed. But I will confess my regret at being forced by this sentiment to depart in the smallest degree from that determination on which I have always acted. Not, sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions upon political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public at this time may be attributed to improper motives."

before the public at this time may be attributed to improper motives."

He then refers the Governor to his former votes and his letter to D. R. Coleman for his opinions. Now, this, the locos will say was perfectly right, for if Gen. Jackson had answered all the enquiries that were addressed to him he would have been accused of "improper motives" and of electioneering for himself. If Gen. Jackson's reasons for not answering the interrogatories of the Governor and Senate of Indiana when he was a candidate, were sufficient, will not the same reasons hold good as to Gen. Harrison? The truth is Gen. Harrison's opinions and views in relation to important political questions are well known, and are within the reach of every person who, unblinded by prejudice is desirous of knowing them. Gen. Harrison was taken up in opposition to the measures of Martin Van Buren. This is the only issue we want, and the only one the people are anxious about; and the reason of all this noise about Harrison's not answering every question proposed to him, is that the locos are thereby disappointed in creating a new issue. If Gen. Harrison refuses to answer, they say he is afraid of committing himself—should he answer, they would then impute to him "improper motives" and accuse him of electioneering for office. Stump-speeches, and political harangues, do not become a candidate for the Presidency, and the dignity of the office demands that he should let his previous life speak his praise. In relation to the "Committee" we will refer those who are dissatisfied or pretend to be so, to Gen. Jackson's Committee of friends, who placed themselves between him and his interrogators. This committee consisted of the following persons, viz:

John Overton,	R. C. Foster,
Jono. Cutun,	G. W. Campbell,
Th. Claiborne,	F. Robertson,
Jno. Philips,	Jno. Selby,
Danl. Graham,	Jessee Wharton,
Isaiah Nichol,	Edward Ward,
Wm. B. Lewis,	Wm. White,
Alfred Ball,	

Gen. Harrison, like Gen. Jackson, refers his interrogators to his previous votes, speeches, and letters upon political subjects; and if they would only take the trouble to examine, they would not long have to complain that General Harrison was afraid of committing himself.

Fourth of July Celebration.

In pursuance of public notice the Mechanics of the Borough of Stroudsburg, assembled at the Court House on Monday evening, June 8, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

JOHN W. BURNETT, Esq. was called to the chair; Daniel Coolbaugh and James Palmer, Vice Presidents, and Edward H. Walton and J. H. Melick, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, it was resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make the necessary arrangements preparatory to the celebration. The following persons were appointed, viz: Henry Manners, John O'Connor, Mark Miller Thomas Stone and John H. Melick. On motion it was decided that Mrs. Eagles furnish a dinner for the occasion.

Resolved, That a Marshal and Assistant Marshal, be appointed. When, on motion Maj. Philip Fisher was appointed Chief Marshal and John H. Melick, Assistant Marshal.

The celebration is to be conducted with decorum, and previous to the dinner an Oration will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church, and the Declaration of Independence read. To be open and closed with singing and prayer.

Citizens, both male and female are respectfully invited to attend. All persons who wish to engage in the celebration will please hand in their names to either of the Committee.

As it has been reported that the Celebration is to be a political one, we take this opportunity of contradicting the report.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of the borough.

On motion adjourned to Saturday evening June 13.

JOHN W. BURNETT, Pres't.

DANIEL COOLBAUGH, JAMES PALMER, J. V. Prests.

E. H. Walton, J. H. Melick, Secretaries.

WORTHY TO BE PRESERVED.—A correspondent of the New Orleans True American relates a very excellent and interesting anecdote about General Harrison. He says during one of the General's Northwestern campaigns against the Indians, there was in one of the Kentucky companies a lad of a boy, a native of that gallant state, who had prematurely joined the army to fight the Indians. In marching through a dangerous and difficult defile, infested with hostile Indians, that hung upon the rear of the army, and under rapid travelling to relieve a post in advance, this patriotic boy gave out, and fell behind, and without relief would have been overtaken and scalped by the pursuing Indians. Gen. Harrison, perceiving the situation of the boy dismounted from his own horse and placed the lad in the saddle, thus rescuing his life. The same Kentucky boy is now the amiable and talented Judge Chinn, a member in the present Congress from the state of Louisiana.

The subscription for the widow of Laughlin, who was killed at Baltimore are said to exceed \$4,000.

Facilities for doing Good greater than for permanent evil.

History records the desolating career of the mighty warrior, the movements of blood stained banners, and the sacking of towns and cities; while the deeds of him, who sought to bless the world, remain unnoticed and unsung.

The tempest, that sweeps its frightful course; the raging torrent that foams along its banks, fail not to excite a feeling of horror and dread, which the mind seeks in vain to dissipate; but the gentle breeze that fans the weary traveller, and the silver brook that makes all nature wear a smile, seldom receives the tribute due.

We have seen the wicked man rise "spread- ing himself like the green bay tree," and evil seems formed at his hand. He comes riding on the whirlwind of revolution, and he wades through seas of blood till he is seated on the throne of empires; while the virtuous and benevolent man is doomed to penury and woe. It is while viewing such truth, that we are led almost instinctively to ask, is not the order of events favorable to vice, and does it not form an eternal barrier to the triumph of true principles?

While we mourn over the desolations which the Alexanders, the Cæsars, and the Bonapartes have made, we forget that there is a restoring principle, a great moral balance-wheel, which will not leave the world to suffer any permanent evil. No, the world fallen as it is, presents greater facilities for doing good than for doing permanent evil. The countries depopulated by these mighty men of blood, again swarm with their numerous inhabitants; the cities destroyed are again rebuilt, and the fields laid in desolation, are soon as productive as before as before. And where there names blotted from history, the world would not know that such men had lived. Thus dies the vicious man; and his name and influence perishes as soon as the world can forget the misery which he has caused. But the influence of the good man shall live, and his memory will be cherished as long as the principles of virtue shall endure. His sun may have gone down behind a dark cloud; his name may have been black with supposed guilt, and his principles branded with infamy and disgrace, but the tendency of things is to do him justice. And it will be done. It may be through the malice of his enemies alone, that his name and deeds are handed down to posterity; or perhaps the same generation, that lighted the torch of persecution, has consecrated a monument to his memory. Who now calls in question the virtues of Socrates and Plato, of whom that barbarous age was not worthy? Or who now would sing the praises of those bloody heroes who have disgraced the name of man. All the art of Phidias and Praxiteles could not enhance the glory of the former, nor retain that of the latter. Then the love of fame, with many the only inducement to vigorous action, requires a benevolent and virtuous life.

The human constitution, and the delicate frame of man were never calculated for the "high pressure" of excited passions. Like the machine without its "governor," it is soon shattered and destroyed by its own violence.

While the drunkard stands a living beacon, as if scathed by the lightnings of heaven, he presents a terror to all who dare trifle with their cups. Who places confidence in the man who is guided by his pampered passions? Then the love of influence among our fellows would teach us "temperance in all things."

Infidels may band themselves for the promotion of vice; a Cataline may seek to corrupt the inexperienced, and lead them to revolt; and although such a band may for a while succeed, yet like the watch without its mainspring, its motion must soon cease, and by multiplying wheels they only tend to hasten the defeat, already sure. Mutual confidence is wanting, the great moral mainspring of every permanent party.

The grand secret why the church has stood as a body, for near two thousand years, amid the taunts and jeers of her enemies, is the spirit she inculcates. While the strongest infidel party now existing, is in the greenness and rawness of its youth, and already withered, weakened and palsied as if by age. But it is not strange. The ear that was never calculated for the arena of such principles. Truth alone can ultimately prevail. Where then is the man, who would set in despondency while the avenues for the advancement of correct principles in the world are as ample as benevolence can desire.

Milford, June 8th, 1840.

From the Whig and Journal.

CELEBRATION IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, IN HONOR OF GEN. HARRISON, FOR HIS VICTORY AT THE THAMES.—The continual cry of Gen. Harrison's defamers is, that he never rendered the country any services, and that the people are in no way indebted to him for any of the brilliant victories of the late war. Now as the memories of some persons are rather short, and often require to be refreshed, it may not be amiss to call the attention of the Loco Focos of this county, and those especially who are forever reviling & traducing the old General, to the following notice of a celebration held at Hellertown, Lower Saucon, in the month of October 1813. Many of those who are now opposed to the General, then bore the most honorable testimony of his ability, patriotism, and distinguished services. This testimony is recorded in the Journals of the day, and many still live amongst us who were witnesses to the proceedings given below. How silly then for them to think that by their present blackguard practices they can efface the effects of their former honest professions. Read the following:

From the "Friedensbothen." (a German pa-

per published at Allentown) of the 28th of October 1813.

The Volunteer Company and citizens of the neighborhood of Hellertown, Northampton County, assembled to celebrate the "Glorious Victory" of Gen. Harrison, at the Thames. Capt. George Hess, (now Judge Hess who instantly marched in defence of his country, when it was threatened with invasion,) Northampton Jaegers, Capt. Rinker's Rifle Company from Allentown, and Capt. Ott's Rifle Company were present. And among the proceedings of the celebration, we find the following flattering compliment in the shape of a Regular Toast:

"General Harrison—a true American—no traitor Hull.—He has achieved a full and glorious victory over the British and Indians in the North West. Health to General Harrison and his brave army.—9 guns.

Dare the Editor of the Monroe Democrat publish the above in his paper of this week? Many of his readers no doubt will be pleased to see it.

REVENUE BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the Tax-bill, as it passed the House of Representatives on Monday last, and sent to the Senate. It is supposed the objects proposed to be taxed, will realize about \$1,000,000.

§ 1. On all dividends by any banks, companies or institutions of one per cent. or over, a tax of 1-2 mills "on every dollar of the value thereof."

§ 2. On all personal property, occupations, &c. made taxable by law, the county commissioner to add a tax of 1 mill on every dollar of value.

On all bonds, mortgages, monies at interest &c. stock (except Commonwealth Stock, &c.) a tax of one 1-2 mill on every dollar of value, "on which one per cent profit or dividend may accrue."

On all household furniture, gold and silver plate exceeding 300, dollars 2 mills on the dollar.

Upon pleasure carriages one per cent on the value.

On gold lever watches one dollar—upon gold and silver watches 75 cents—upon every other description of watches 50 cents.

Upon all salary offices of the Commonwealth one per cent "on dollar of the value thereof."

3. Duty of County Commissioners, and assessors.

4. County Commissioners and Assessors to ascertain value of subjects liable to taxation as early as possible.

5. Assessors to give the usual notice.

6. County commissioners to transmit assessments to Auditor General, by 1st September 1840.

7. Duties of County Treasurer.

8. Taxes be applied to payment of interest on State loans.

9. County Treasurer to give bond &c.

10. Secretary of the Commonwealth to publish and transmit.

LOOK OUT FOR MISSISSIPPI.—A friend who had just returned from a tour through several of the counties east and north of this, brings the most favorable news of the increase of the Tippecanoe spirit. He says the revolution in public opinion reminds him of the great religious revival that broke out some years since in the West. The People are crying out for more light in every direction. Our informant counts thirty-two of his acquaintance, hitherto warm supporters of Van Buren who have determined to support the honest and faithful public servant of North Bend let the ball go on. Get out of the way, locofocos, or you are lost—run—fly for your life and take shelter under the proud, floating banner of Harrison—it is sufficiently ample to afford a safe retreat to all the People and protect them from the withering blast of executive patronage now filling, with its pestilential breath the fair and beautiful fabric of our country's glory, reared by the immortal hand of our ancestors.

Yazoo Banner.

The New York Courier says "Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, the hopeful son of the President of the United States, had the impudence a few days since to declare in the public bar-room of Congress Hall, Albany, that General HARRISON was a COWARD!! Fortunately for the cause of truth, an officer of the army was present, who promptly required of the coxcomb an immediate retraction of the slander, at the hazard of being held personally responsible for the language. After a very little blustering, this promising son of his father, arrived at the conclusion that

"Discretion is the better part of valor," and humbly withdrew his charge in the same public manner in which it was made."

U. S. BANK COUNTERFEITS.

The Philadelphia Ledger contains the following particulars of the late counterfeits on the Bank of the United States.—As so large a portion of our circulating medium is made up of these notes, this minute description of them is very valuable:

"We have had shown to us two counterfeit ten dollar notes of the same plate, on the Bank of the United States, which had been received at different houses during the day, by which we judge a lively business is about being attempted in the swindling line." The plate is letter A, and at a glance bears the same character and familiar appearance of the genuine. Upon examination, however, it may be readily detected. The engraving is much coarser than that of the genuine; the heads forming the margin at each end, are coarse, unfinished, and some of them situate in quite an outward position upon the shoulders. The face of Robert Morris, at the foot of the right hand margin is so askew as to appear distorted. The chin of the lowest figure at the left hand is disproportionately long. The Pennsylvania coat of arms, between the signatures, in the counterfeit, does not show full and fair; a short mark forming part of the flourish over the words "of the," in the title of the bank in the genuine falls over the f and t, and in the counterfeit over the "th." The hair stroke of the engraved letters forming the draft of the note in the counterfeit cannot be traced through perfectly. The filling up with the pen, and the signatures, though a very fair imitation, are not done in so free a hand as they appear on the genuine, nor with ink quite as black. Both the notes we saw were numbered very high, one of them No. 43967, the other 48509. The plate is about a quarter of an inch shorter than the bank's plate.

NATCHEZ.—The loss to this city, effected by the late tornado is now estimated at over five millions of dollars. It is supposed that upwards of three to five hundred lives have been lost. Theatres, churches, villas, and ordinary dwellings, lie a shapeless mass of ruins. The force of the wind must have been incalculable. Shot, from the stores in town were found lodged in some hams on board of a steamboat, and had its deck blown off. Speaking of boats, out of seventy five to one hundred flat boats lying at the landing, not over fifteen or twenty were saved.—The papers there say that such is their situation, should a rain and wind come upon them within a few days, every building still standing will sink to the earth, and all the city will be a heap of ruins. There appears, however, to be a general turning out of the citizens of the adjoining towns for the relief of the sufferers. Grand Gulf, Rodney and Vicksburg each came forward nobly to their relief. There are some Shylocks there too, for we are told that even amid this scene of desolation, some of the citizens of Natchez are buying up all the provisions, in order to advance the price upon the necessities. Is there a place hot enough for the purification by ordeal of souls so blackened with corruption.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

We condense from the Baltimore Sun, the following tale, exemplifying the evils of speculation, with the tragic end of one of its deluded followers.—A store keeper in Belvidere, Warren county, N. J. about 15 miles from Stroudsburg, named James Quick, in company with his son, had purchased for credit, months since, immense quantities of grain, monopolizing in his neighborhood the article. The price of grain fell. When it came to market, a loss was experienced in its sale.—The son, to evade the difficulty of paying their creditors, absconded, and the old man disappeared at the same time. The next morning the wife of the son found the door of the room of her father-in-law fastened; the door was forcibly entered, and the horror stricken speculators saw before them the disfigured remains of their relative and neighbor. He had made two attempts with a razor, the first gashed his cheek downwards, the second was effectual, his windpipe being entirely severed. The old man was between 60 and 70 years old, but the spirit of speculation, stimulated to madness by a pernicious credit, severed his hold on life. The amount of his indebtedness to the farmers in his neighborhood, is said to exceed one hundred thousand dollars!

Mrs. CHAPMAN, alias Mina, the woman who murdered her husband a few years ago in Bucks county, and escaped punishment, died recently at Quincy, Florida, where she was travelling with her children as strolling players.

Ever since her acquittal, the ban of heaven has been upon her, and she has wandered miserable and destitute for upwards now of seven years. A lesson for remembrance.

Flour \$2 50 per barrel at Pittsburg.